



North York Moors Local Plan 2016-35

**Vision and Objectives Topic Paper for Preferred Options
Consultation**

July 2018

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This topic paper has been produced to support the July 2018 *'Preferred Options'* consultation on the new Local Plan and is intended as a resource for anyone who requires more information about the vision and objectives that lie at the heart of the new Local Plan. The vision and objectives are the key to understanding how the Local Plan aims to deliver the National Park statutory purposes and duty, where the emphasis is not about meeting demand for growth but about conserving the natural and cultural environment while also delivering sustainable development to meet the needs of residents.
- 1.2 The vision and objectives were considered at an early stage in preparation of the new Local Plan and were drawn up in line with the Planning Advisory Services *'Good Plan Making Guide'*¹. Responses to the First Steps consultation and to the Residents and Visitors Surveys carried out in 2016 were taken into account as were views expressed at a series of meetings with National Park Authority staff which took place in November and December 2016. The vision and objectives have also been subject to a sustainability appraisal exercise.
- 1.3 The paper has the following sections:
- Section 1 Introduction
 - Section 2 The North York Moors today
 - Section 3 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT analysis)
 - Section 4 Influence of other plans, policies and strategies on the vision and objectives
 - Section 5 Establishing a Vision for the Local Plan
 - Section 6 Establishing Objectives for the Local Plan
 - Section 7 Sustainability Appraisal
- 1.4 The draft Local Plan will go through further stages of consultation and testing and the proposed approach may change. Hence, nothing in this paper should be taken to represent a definite future direction of policy.

2. The North York Moors today

- 2.1 The vision and objectives for the new Plan are based on our understanding of the National Park as it is at present. The National Park Authority already has a lot of information to help us understand the current state of the North York Moors, how it has changed over time and what issues it is facing. The Authority carries out monitoring work on a regular basis, as do other agencies and partners, and this has been collected into various documents including the 'State of the Park' reports (up to 2012) and more recently Management Plan and Business Plan monitoring reports. Officers also carried out an analysis of 'baseline information' as part of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the new Local Plan. This is not reproduced in full here but is summarised at Appendix 1.
- 2.2 The main headlines for the new Local Plan are:
- The North York Moors retains the abundance and variety of natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage which led to its designation as a National Park. The Authority has a duty to conserve and enhance its natural assets;

¹ Good Plan Making Guide, Planning Advisory Service, September 2014

- Tourism is very important to the North York Moors, both in terms of the enjoyment it brings and the income it generates for those who work here. In 2015 7.5 million visitors brought £608 million of spending into the National Park area, a figure that is rising over time. They also helped support over 10,600 full time equivalent jobs. Providing for a thriving tourism sector is vital to the future of the National Park;
- The North York Moors has seen a decline in population of around 3.4% since the Core Strategy and Development Policies document was adopted in 2008 (there were around 23,000 people resident in 2016)². We do however have more households as household sizes are declining;
- The population in the NYMNP area is older than in other areas - 25% of our population is aged under 30 compared with 38% nationally. 37% of our population is aged 60 or more compared with 23% across England;
- The largest proportional population gains were from people aged 60 or more, conversely populations under 44 showed a marked decline;
- 17% of all homes at the last census were recorded as 'household spaces with no usual residents'; in other words they are either vacant homes, second homes or holiday homes (vacancies are in reality likely to be a very minor component of this figure). This was an increase of 34% from 2001³;
- House prices remain high - in 2015/16 the average house price in the Park was £253,097, a slight rise of 0.1% over the previous year (£250,879);
- Unemployment rates in the National Park are relatively low at around 0.7% (a total of 142 people) at February 2016⁴. This is less than half the national average of 1.6% and similar to the unemployment rate of 0.8% in North Yorkshire as a whole. Such a low rate means there is virtually no 'labour cushion' or an available labour force to fill new jobs – people must come in to the area.

3. Strengths and Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

- 3.1 This information about the National Park was used to identify strengths and weaknesses together with opportunities and threats that the Park faces. The 'SWOT' analysis is a tool that was used to guide our thinking in terms of what needs to be protected and cherished in the National Park and where changes are needed that could be addressed through policies in the new Local Plan. The lists under each heading are restricted to matters over which the Local Plan has some influence and they were not intended to be comprehensive - for example one strength may be the willingness of volunteers to help us look after and care for the North York Moors – however it is not included here as it is not something over which the Local Plan has influence. This analysis was used to inform our early work on the Local Plan and is not included in the Draft Plan itself.

² Office for National Statistics Mid-Year Population Estimates for National Parks, 2016.

³ Office for National Statistics, Census 2001 & 2011, Table KS401EW.

⁴ North Yorkshire County Council Unemployment Figures.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 28 Special Qualities which are affected by land use decisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Great diversity of landscape; sudden dramatic contrasts associated with this. ➤ Wide sweeps of open heather moorland; distinctive dales, valley and inland headlands. ➤ An abundance of forest and woodland; ancient trees and woodland rich in wildlife. ➤ Special landforms from the Ice Age; exceptional coastal geology. ➤ Majestic coastal cliffs and sheltered harbours; distinctive coastal headlands. ➤ A special mix of upland, lowland and coastal habitats; a wide variety of wildlife dependent on these. ➤ Settlements which reflect their agricultural, fishing or mining past; locally distinctive buildings and building materials. ➤ Long imprint of human activity; a wealth of archaeology from prehistory to the 20th Century. ➤ A rich and diverse countryside for recreation; an extensive network of public paths and tracks. ➤ Strong religious past and present; ruined abbeys and ancient churches. ➤ Strong feeling of remoteness; a place for spiritual refreshment. ➤ Tranquility; dark skies at night and clear unpolluted air. ● High levels of employment, particularly self-employment ● Good range of economic sectors – construction, mining etc. as well as agriculture and tourism ● High level of qualification attainment of residents and high rate of business starts ● Increasing numbers of visitors are attracted by exceptional landscape and heritage which in turn supports the local economy ● Good accessibility into the National Park from centres of population ● Good schools, low levels of crime and accessible countryside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Declining population ● Ageing population, loss of younger economically active populations ● Declining community facilities ● High proportion of part time or seasonal jobs ● High house prices compared to incomes and shortage of affordable housing for local families ● 17% of the housing stock are not primary residences ● Very few opportunities for new development ● High reliance on the private car, little public transport ● Poor connectivity and patchy broadband coverage ● Small scale development cannot generate much ‘planning gain’ such as infrastructure/affordable housing ● Past loss of key habitats such as moorland and woodland

mean the area is attractive to families.	
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased understanding of the wider function of the National Park through ecosystems services – food, timber, livestock, carbon capture, recreation, soil, air and water quality • Increased understanding and enjoyment of the NP special qualities - brings public support for policies to conserve and enhance the landscape and natural and historic environment • High quality environment can attract investment and jobs • The NP is a valuable and increasingly recognised brand which can help market services and products and boost appropriate economic enterprises • Potential for improved tourism offer highlighting area of contrasts and opportunities for active pursuits • Thriving artistic community means the Park can be promoted as a place that inspires and is home to new arts and crafts • Increased understanding of and support for restoring ancient woodland and creating wildlife corridors to improve biodiversity connections • Planning ‘gain’ funding to mitigate and compensate for impacts of the new potash mine is available for a range of environmental improvement and visitor related projects, particularly in the north eastern area of the Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure for new development which may undermine landscape character • Changes to agriculture which increase demand for larger operations/buildings which could impact on enjoyment of landscape character • Climate change and globalisation which increase the risk of flood, fire, plant and animal diseases. • Dwindling workforce which may limit future economic prosperity • Accommodation and healthcare for an ageing population is increasingly scarce and expensive • Fewer opportunities for new affordable housing due to national policy restrictions and limited funding for affordable rented products • Wealthy incomers can out bid locals for new housing • Further loss of village services • Declining public service investment means little money for new infrastructure • Increasing tourist numbers place pressure on NP special qualities • Uncertainties around EIA, Habitat Regulations protection, and potential loss of future agri-environment or enterprise funding (Countryside Stewardship, LEADER) as European Union Mechanisms are replaced. • Pressure for further major development in connection with abundant potash and gas resources

4. Influence of other plans, policies and strategies

4.1 Other plans, policies and strategies have a bearing on the new Local Plan and influenced the setting of the vision and objectives. These include:

- The North York Moors National Park Management Plan: A wider view, updated 2016.
- The Government Vision and Circular on English National Parks and the Broads, 2010
- The 8-Point Plan for England's National Parks, March 2016
- The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012 and accompanying planning guidance
- The North Yorkshire and East Riding Spatial Plan, 2015
- The North Yorkshire and East Riding Strategic Economic Plan, 2014
- The York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Housing Strategy 2015-21
- The Redcar & Cleveland Housing Strategy 2012-2017
- The Draft North Yorkshire, York and North York Moors Minerals and Waste Joint Plan, Publication Draft, 2016

A full review of relevant plans and strategies has been carried out as part of the Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report for the new Local Plan. The review is not repeated here for reasons of length, but is available in Appendix B to the Scoping Report.

4.2 In the context of the vision and objectives there are two key documents which are particularly relevant. The first is the 2010 Government Circular⁵ on National Parks which states:

By 2030 English National Parks and the Broads will be places where:

- *There are thriving, living, working landscapes notable for their natural beauty and cultural heritage. They inspire visitors and local communities to live within environmental limits and to tackle climate change. The wide-range of services they provide (from clean water to sustainable food) are in good condition and valued by society.*
- *Sustainable development can be seen in action. The communities of the Parks take an active part in decisions about their future. They are known for having been pivotal in the transformation to a low carbon society and sustainable living. Renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, low carbon transport and travel and healthy, prosperous communities have long been the norm.*
- *Wildlife flourishes and habitats are maintained, restored and expanded and linked effectively to other ecological networks. Woodland cover has increased and all woodlands are sustainably managed, with the right trees in the right places. Landscapes and habitats are managed to create resilience and enable adaptation.*
- *Everyone can discover the rich variety of England's natural and historic environment, and have the chance to value them as places for escape, adventure, enjoyment, inspiration and reflection, and a source of national pride and identity. They will be recognised as fundamental to our prosperity and well-being.*

⁵ English National Parks and the Broads, UK Government Vision and Circular 2010, Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, March 2010

- 4.3 Five key outcomes were set in the Circular for the period 2010-15 and updated action points for England's National Parks are now contained in the 8-Point Plan⁶:
1. *Connect* young people with nature;
 2. Create *thriving* natural environments;
 3. National Parks driving growth in *international tourism*;
 4. Deliver *new apprenticeships* in National Parks;
 5. Promote the *best of British food* from National Parks;
 6. *Everyone's* National Parks;
 7. *Landscape and Heritage* in National Parks;
 8. *Health and Wellbeing* in National Parks.
- 4.4 The second key document is the North York Moors National Park Management Plan⁷ which takes the Government's Vision for National Parks and creates its own specific to the North York Moors.

A Vision for the North York Moors in 2035

- *A place managed with care and concern for future generations*
 - *A place where the diversity and distinctiveness of the landscape, villages and buildings is cherished*
 - *A place where biological and cultural diversity, and other special qualities are conserved and enhanced*
 - *A place where the environment and way of life is respected and understood*
 - *A place where communities are more self-sustaining and economic activity engenders environmental and recreational benefits*
 - *A place that is special to people and that provides pleasure, inspiration and spiritual wellbeing; where calm and quality of life are celebrated*
 - *A place where visitors are welcome and cultural and recreational opportunities and experiences are accessible*
 - *A place that continues to adapt to change whilst National Park purposes continue to be furthered and pursued*
 - *A place where natural resources are managed sustainably and environmental limits are recognised*
- 4.5 The Management Plan sets out a series of aims (listed in Appendix 2) which articulate how the Vision will be achieved. They are grouped under four headings:
- Environment;
 - Understanding and Enjoyment;
 - Business and Land Management;
 - Communities

There are also 26 policies grouped under the same four headings which are being followed in order to achieve the aims of the Plan. Some of these are directly related to development so their implementation relies specifically on policies in the new Local Plan being aligned with them.

⁶ 8-Point Plan for England's National Parks, Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs, March 2016

⁷ North York Moors National Park Management Plan, A wider View, North York Moors National Park Authority 2012, updated 2016

5. The Authority's Vision for the North York Moors

- 5.1 The vision for the North York Moors contained in the Management Plan is included near the beginning of the draft Local Plan to show what kind of place the Authority would like the National Park to be at the end of the Plan period - 2035. The vision was the subject of widespread consultation and approved by the Authority relatively recently in 2012 (and updated in 2016). It is consistent with the 2010 National Parks Circular and using it in the Local Plan avoids any conflict between the Authority's two key documents.
- 5.2 In order to comply with Planning Advisory Service guidance that the vision in a Local Plan should be 'place specific' the draft Plan includes a commentary to follow the vision which provides the required planning context. The guidance is that the vision for a Local Plan should go beyond generalised aspirations and give a clear sense of what the place will be like in the future, reflecting the Authority's and community priorities.
- 5.3 The Management Plan vision is an expression of the National Park Authority's agreed priorities so using it in the Local Plan addresses the first point. For the second, officers looked at responses to the Community Aspirations section of the First Steps consultation to give an indication of community priorities. Key themes were:
- *The importance of community* – having a mix of ages, households and backgrounds; having facilities such as pubs, village halls and schools so there are 'hubs' for people to meet, socialise and organise local activities; having a caring community where residents look out for one another and visitors feel welcome.
 - *The value that is placed on the rural environment* - conserving the beauty of the countryside and its wildlife; maintaining the links to the countryside provided by local footpaths and bridleways; maintaining the peace and tranquility of the Park and the unspoilt nature of the landscape; protecting the Park from over-development; keeping green spaces within villages; being able to enjoy the lack of traffic and clean air and water.
 - *The need for affordable housing and jobs so that working people and families with children can live in the National Park* – villages having a good mix of housing which enables there to be a balanced community;
 - *Concern about the impact of second homes and holiday accommodation* – ensuring that pressures of tourism development do not spoil the Park; not having an over-reliance on tourism; or too many holiday homes which lead to empty villages in winter; concern about second homes pushing up house prices.
 - *Concern about broadband provision and mobile phone signal coverage*
 - *Concern about fracking and the need to protect the Park from industrial development*
- 5.4 Bringing these points together, the Authority's vision together with the commentary included in the draft Plan are set out below:

A Vision for the North York Moors in 2035:

- *A place managed with care and concern for future generations*

- *A place where the diversity and distinctiveness of the landscape, villages and buildings is cherished*
- *A place where biological and cultural diversity, and other special qualities are conserved and enhanced*
- *A place where the environment and way of life is respected and understood*
- *A place where communities are more self-sustaining and economic activity engenders environmental and recreational benefits*
- *A place that is special to people and that provides pleasure, inspiration and spiritual wellbeing; where calm and quality of life are celebrated*
- *A place where visitors are welcome and cultural and recreational opportunities and experiences are accessible*
- *A place that continues to adapt to change whilst National Park purposes continue to be furthered and pursued*
- *A place where natural resources are managed sustainably and environmental limits are recognised*

What the Authority's Vision means for Planning in the National Park

All new development will be carefully managed to ensure that the distinctive character of settlements and landscapes is maintained and that special qualities are conserved and enhanced for the future. This will mean a high standard of design and materials that respect the local vernacular together with good landscaping and planting schemes. The long term future of the North York Moors as a national asset for future generations will be at the heart of decision making for new development proposals.

The distinctive North York Moors landscape and Heritage Coast will be conserved and enhanced. Recognition of the scenic value of the Park's wide expanses of open moorland, steep wooded incised valleys and dramatic coastline will be increased. Awareness of the value of the historic environment and its contribution to the character of the North York Moors will be maintained and increased. There will be a greater number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings in good condition together with continuing enhancement of Conservation Areas and increased appreciation of the value of important open spaces within settlements.

There will be increased areas of native woodland, restored ancient woodland and species-rich grassland providing greater habitat connectivity. Existing high quality habitats will be protected and extended and new developments will include planting schemes which are appropriate for the locality and contribute to biodiversity.

There will be an understanding that new development should be of an appropriate scale and type for the National Park. This will include recognition that the Park is an inappropriate location for intrusive structures associated with major development. The value of green infrastructure provided by the National Park will be better recognised.

A sense of local community and belonging will be maintained and reinforced, with decisions made at a community level wherever appropriate. There will be a strong and varied local economy based on farming, forestry, land management, tourism and other rural enterprises which are consistent with National Park purposes. The population will be stable and there will be a greater proportion of young and working age people. Local businesses will be of a scale and nature that contribute to the character of the National Park and benefit from the on-going care of the Park's environment. Access to high speed broadband and good mobile phone signal will be more widely available to support a healthy local economy. A variety of types and sizes of housing will be available to meet the needs of different sectors of the population. Affordable housing will be available so that young and working age people are able to stay within local communities and there will be access to essential local services wherever possible.

The Park will continue to be place which provides a very high quality environment for its residents and attracts visitors seeking peace, inspiration and spiritual well-being. There will be more areas where tranquillity and dark night skies can be experienced and appreciated. Wherever possible villages will keep facilities such as pubs, shops and halls where people can interact and where activities which foster a sense of community can take place.

The quality of recreational experience for residents and visitors will be maintained and enhanced. The focus will generally be on small scale recreational and cultural opportunities and different types of accommodation for visitors. Recreation and tourism development will strengthen the special qualities of the park and the recreational/tourism experiences associated with them.

Future developments will address changing socio-economic needs of local communities rather than external demand and local people will play a strong role in shaping those developments. National Park purposes will continue to be the guiding principle in decisions about future development.

There will be a greater understanding of the health and wellbeing benefits afforded by the natural environment of the National Park. The importance of the Park as a place which offers recreational opportunities, high quality food, clean water, carbon storage and land which can slow the flow of storm-water will be better recognised. There will be continuing progress in introducing measures which help to mitigate climate change.

6. Establishing Objectives for the Local Plan

- 6.1 Objectives are specific goals that the National Park Authority will pursue in order to achieve the vision we see for the Park in 2035. The objectives in the draft Local Plan set the framework for policies which will determine the distribution of new development and the assessment of individual planning applications. The objectives and the structure of the Local Plan have been developed under the four themes set out in the Management Plan – Environment, Understanding and Enjoyment, Business and Land Management and Communities – so that there is a clear alignment between the two documents. In addition there are three high level strategic objectives which confirm that National Park purposes and the socio-economic duty are at the heart of the Authority's work in managing and planning the National Park.
- 6.2 The existing Core Strategy and Development Policies Document has 13 spatial objectives which are listed in Appendix 3. Since the strategy looked ahead to 2026 many of its objectives are still applicable and flow through to the new Plan. However, there are new challenges and opportunities facing the National Park – as revealed by the SWOT analysis, responses to the First Steps consultation and our internal staff

consultation meetings – and the Authority has looked again at the objectives and considered which ones should be kept or updated and where new ones may be needed to tackle current issues.

6.3 Specific issues that emerged were:

- Maintaining population levels and a balanced mix of households.
- Encouraging a thriving local economy with businesses that are appropriate to National Park purposes and more good quality jobs for younger working people.
- Retaining facilities which provide opportunities for people to interact and engage in activities which foster a strong sense of community.
- Responding to pressures to intensify agriculture while still catering for the needs of individual farming enterprises
- Responding to pressures to intensify land management for pheasant and grouse shooting.
- Resisting threats to tranquillity from major development proposals and the cumulative impact of smaller developments.
- Adapting to and mitigating against climate change, including managing flood risk and increasing areas of woodland.
- Increasing areas of high quality habitat and improving habitat connectivity.
- Addressing the lack of good broadband speeds and mobile coverage that affect many communities.
- Responding to pressures on the existing housing stock, particularly increasing demand for second homes and extensions to existing properties.
- Continuing to deliver affordable housing for local people
- Promoting tourism which respects the special qualities of the National Park and avoids adverse impacts on local communities.
- Resisting ‘urban creep’ particularly highway works and signage which erode the rural quality of the environment
- Protecting views out of the National Park given the pressures for development in neighbouring planning authorities.

This is not a comprehensive list nor in any order of priority but it covers the most commonly occurring themes from the consultation exercises.

6.4 The objectives included in the draft Local Plan are set out below with each group of objectives placed at the beginning of the relevant Chapter in the Plan:

Local Plan Objectives

Strategic Objectives

1. Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the North York Moors National Park.
2. Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park.
3. Whilst achieving the above seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities.

The Environment

4. Secure high quality new development that is well designed and enhances the unique landscape character, settlement pattern and architecture of the National Park, protecting important views within the Park and ensuring that the importance of views into and out of the Park is widely understood.

5. Safeguard and improve the sense of tranquillity and remoteness in the National Park.
6. Maintain and improve the darkness of night skies seen in the National Park.
7. Conserve and enhance historic assets.
8. Conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of the National Park and improve habitat connectivity.
9. Conserve and enhance soil, air and water quality.
10. Reduce the causes of climate change and assist in the adaptation to and mitigation of its effects, including through promotion of sustainable design and efficient energy use in new buildings.

Understanding and Enjoyment

11. Support tourism and recreation enterprises which do not detract from the National Park's special qualities and which contribute to the local economy.
12. Maintain and improve the network of paths and bridleways for the enjoyment of residents and visitors and protect valued open spaces within villages.
13. Manage recreational pressures to avoid harm to the National Park's special qualities.

Business and Land Management

14. Protect existing employment opportunities and support new enterprises which are in appropriate locations and do not detract from National Park purposes.
15. Support existing farm enterprises and ensure that land management activities contribute to the National Park's natural beauty and biodiversity.
16. Encourage a sustainable and prosperous rural economy with businesses that are appropriate to National Park purposes.
17. Improve telecommunications and connectivity.

Communities

18. Foster vibrant local communities where current population levels are maintained, where young people have an opportunity to live and work, and where new development is supported by appropriate infrastructure including sustainable transport.
19. Support the provision and retention of key community facilities and services.
20. Ensure that a range of types and sizes of housing is available to meet local needs, including affordable housing and limit the number of second homes.

6.5 Objectives 1, 7, 10, 18 and 19 are taken from the existing Core Strategy as they embody key principles which have not changed since 2008. Objectives 4, 8, 11, 14, and 20 are also a development of existing objectives. Objectives 5, 6, 12 and 13 reflect specific concerns about tranquillity, dark skies, public rights of way and managing recreational pressures that emerged from the consultation exercises.

6.6 There is one objective in the existing Core Strategy which does not have a direct replacement - *Promote prudent and sustainable use of natural resources*. This is a very broad brush objective which is implicit in a number of the proposed new objectives (1, 9, 10, and 16). It is particularly relevant to the management of minerals and waste which is covered in the Joint Minerals and Waste Plan rather than the Local Plan.

- 6.7 These objectives provide the framework for the structure of the new Local Plan which is set out below. Strategic policies appear in the chapter on the Authority's strategic approach and also within the four main topic chapters. These are the policies which any forthcoming Neighbourhood Plans should be in general conformity with (as required by paragraph 184 of the National Planning Policy Framework). They are followed by detailed Development Management Policies grouped under the four headings from the Management Plan.

Structure of Draft Local Plan

Foreword

A Quick Start Guide

1. About This Plan

2. Portrait, Vision and Objectives

Portrait of the North York Moors National Park

The North York Moors in 2035 - A Vision

Objectives for the North York Moors National Park Local Plan

3. Strategic Approach

Objectives 1-3

Strategic Policy A - Achieving National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development

Strategic Policy B – The Spatial Strategy

Strategic Policy C - Quality and Design of New Development

Strategic Policy D – Major Development

4. The Environment

Objectives 4-10

Strategic Policy E – The Natural Environment

Strategic Policy F – Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Strategic Policy G - Landscape

Strategic Policy H – Habitats, Wildlife, Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Policy ENV1 – Trees, Woodlands, Traditional Orchards and Hedgerows

Policy ENV 2 – Tranquillity

Policy ENV3 – A Strong Sense of Remoteness

Policy ENV4 - Dark Night Skies

Policy ENV5 – Flood Risk

Policy ENV6 - Land Instability

Policy ENV7 – Environmental Protection

Policy ENV8 – Renewable Energy

Strategic Policy I – The Historic Environment

Policy ENV9 – Historic Landscape Assets

Policy ENV10 – Archaeological Heritage

Policy ENV11 – Built Heritage

Policy ENV12 – Supporting the Conservation and Reuse of Designated Heritage Assets 'At Risk'

Policy ENV13 – Visually Important Spaces

Policy ENV14 – Environmental Enhancement Sites

5. Understanding and Enjoyment

Objectives 11-13

Strategic Policy J – Sustainable Tourism and Recreational Development

Policy UE1 - Camping and Glamping

Policy UE2 – Cabins, Chalets, Caravans and Motorhomes

Policy UE3 – Loss of Existing Tourism and Recreation Facilities

Policy UE4 – New Holiday Accommodation Within Residential Curtilages

6. Business and Land Management

Objectives 14-17

Strategic Policy K – The Rural Economy

Policy BL1 – Employment and Training Development

Policy BL2 - Re-use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities

Policy BL3 – Rural Diversification

Policy BL4 – Managers and Staff Accommodation

Policy BL5 - Agricultural Development

Policy BL6 - Tracks

Policy BL7 - Relocation of Agricultural Businesses

Policy BL8 – Retail Development

Policy BL9 – Advertising and Signposting

Policy BL10 – Communications Infrastructure

Policy BL11 – Commercial Horse-related Development

Policy BL12 – Temporary Rural Workers Dwellings

7. Communities

Objectives 18-20

Strategic Policy L - Community Facilities

Policy CO1 – Supporting New Development

Policy CO2 – Transport

Policy CO3 – Car Parks

Policy CO4 – Public Rights of Way and Linear Routes

Policy CO5 – Community Spaces

Strategic Policy M - Housing

Policy CO6 – Housing in Helmsley

Policy CO7 – Housing in Larger Villages

Policy CO8 – Housing in Smaller Villages

Policy CO9 – Botton Village

Policy CO10 – Housing in Open Countryside
Policy CO11 - Affordable Housing on Rural Exception Sites
Policy CO12 – Conversion and Change of Use of Buildings within Settlements
Policy CO13 – Conversion and Change of Use of Buildings in Open Countryside
Policy CO14 – Local Connection Criteria for Local Needs Housing
Policy CO15 - Replacement Dwellings
Policy CO16 – Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Accommodation
Policy CO17 – Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions
Policy CO18 - Householder Development
Policy CO19 - Residential Annexes
Policy CO20 - Extensions to Domestic Curtilages
Policy CO21 - Equestrian Development for Private Use

8. Monitoring and Implementation

Appendices

Glossary

7. Sustainability Appraisal

- 7.1 All local planning authorities are required to carry out sustainability appraisal as part of the process of preparing a Local Plan. Sustainability appraisal is a way of checking the proposed objectives, policies and any allocations in the draft Plan against a series of economic, social and environmental criteria to see if they are likely to deliver the most sustainable forms of development. Sustainability appraisal is an iterative process, repeated in stages during the preparation of the Local Plan and the criteria used in the sustainability appraisal process (the ‘sustainability objectives’) were established during the first ‘scoping’ stage in 2016. 12 sustainability objectives were agreed, details of which can be found in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report⁸ available on the Authority’s website.
- 7.2 The proposed objectives for the Local Plan have been subject to sustainability appraisal as part of the second stage of the process. An assessment was made of whether the 20 proposed objectives for the Local Plan performed well in sustainability terms when considered against the 12 ‘sustainability objectives’. The conclusions of the assessment are set out in Chapter 5 of the Authority’s Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report⁹ and can be summarised as follows:
- The majority of the proposed Local Plan objectives are either compatible with the sustainability objectives or have no direct link;
 - None of the proposed objectives have a negative impact and many have a positive relationship with the principles of sustainable development as assessed through the sustainability appraisal process;

⁸ North York Moors Local Plan, Our Approach to Plan Making, The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, Sept 2016

⁹ North York Moors Local Plan, Our Approach to Plan Making, The Sustainability Appraisal Report – Preferred Options, July 2018

- 4 of the proposed Local Plan objectives were identified as having an uncertain impact when compared with one or more of the sustainability objectives:
 - i. The compatibility of Objective 5, *Safeguard and improve the sense of tranquillity and remoteness in the National Park* and Sustainability Objective E6, *To re-use brownfield land and empty buildings bearing in mind their potential nature conservation and heritage value* is uncertain because brownfield land and empty buildings could be in remote or tranquil locations.
 - ii. The compatibility of Objective 6, *Maintain and improve the darkness of night skies seen in the National Park* and Sustainability Objectives E6, *To re-use brownfield land and empty buildings* and EC2, *To support the tourism and recreation industry* is uncertain since re-development of brownfield land and empty buildings and proposals for new tourism development in open countryside may detract from the conservation of dark night skies.
 - iii. There are potential conflicts between Objective 13, *Manage recreational pressures to avoid harm to the National Park's special qualities* and Sustainability Objective EC2, *To support the tourism and recreation industry* which will need to be balanced in relation to individual development proposals.
 - iv. There are potential conflicts between Objective 17, *Improve telecommunications and connectivity where compatible with National Park purposes* and Sustainability Objective E1, *To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape and cultural heritage of the North York Moors, including the special qualities of remoteness and tranquillity* and again these will need to be balanced in relation to individual development proposals.

7.3 In conclusion there were relatively few uncertain impacts and those that exist can be managed through careful assessment of individual development proposals. It is therefore considered that they do not invalidate the proposed objectives for the Local Plan.

Appendix 1 – Summary of Baseline Issues Identified as Part of Sustainability Appraisal

Environmental Issues

- The landscape of the North York Moors is especially valued, and indeed the main reason for its designation as a National Park and significant natural resource available to everyone for recreation and relaxation. It is also vulnerable to change, both from natural process but also from changes to the built environment. We need to continue to ensure that the landscape is maintained and enhanced, in line with our statutory duties set out in the 1995 Environment Act. Character assessment work has been carried out in the past, however it will need updating and sensitivity analysis will need to be carried out on potential new development proposals;
- The special qualities of the National Park also extend beyond landscape. We also need to continue to ensure tranquillity, including dark night skies, can be maintained, or improved if possible. The North York Moors is an especially tranquil place, as measured through analysis carried out in 2007, however this data has not been updated;
- Water quality in the North York Moors National Park is incredibly important as it supports some very rare species. There have been some improvements in terms of the number of water bodies moving up from the poor to moderate quality categories; however the number in the high/good categories is declining. Water quality needs to be improved;
- Information on soil quality is limited. No grade 1 or 2 land (high quality for food/plant production) lies within the North York Moors and due to its upland nature the vast majority of the National Park is Grade 3 to 4. There are therefore no major sustainability issues in terms of its quality as a food production resource within the National Park itself. However, it remains a highly important resource as a carbon sink, meaning peat restoration projects and agri-environment schemes aimed at soil retention will help to benefit a wider population;
- Air quality in the Park is relatively good but is generally influenced by activities occurring outside of the National Park. We need to continue to ensure that air quality is maintained or improved;
- Climate change may bring particular challenges, including flooding of infrastructure (buildings, roads, footpaths) and habitats, drought, affecting flora and fauna and also productivity, changes to the coastline as a result of a combination of sea level rise, increased rainfall and increased storminess, increased risk of fire on the moorland, changes to conditions for biodiversity which may result in loss of some species and an increase or the introduction of other, potentially threatening, species; changes to native woodland, including tree species and ground flora (and economic implications in relation to timber production);
- The National Park is a 'nature hotspot' and contains a wealth of both designated and non-designated habitats and many protected and non-protected species, much of the area is a Special Protection Area or Special Area for Conservation;
- The condition of our Sites of Special Scientific Interest has been improving over the past few years. There has also been a large increase in the amount of land managed in line with conservation objectives since 1992 although this has decreased slightly over the last year or two;
- The North York Moors has a high concentration of ancient woodland;
- There has been an increase in the number of moorland wader birds, however populations fluctuate;
- There are no issues around water supply in the North York Moors;

- There is a reliance on areas outside of the National Park for any aggregates used in the Park, reflecting the importance of National Park designation;
- A significant amount of potash reserves are being exploited or may be exploited;
- Waste is dealt with outside the National Park boundary. Recycling rates are going up;
- Traffic levels in the Park have fluctuated, although could be said to have increased slightly, over the past 10 to 15 years. A recent drop bucks this trend; we will not know if this will continue until monitoring starts again;
- Car ownership levels are above county level and national rates. The car is by far the most used mode of transport by those visiting the Park;
- 34.4% of our housing completions have been in the form of conversions of existing sites. This has fluctuated over the years but the trend largely follows the same trend as greenfield completions;
- The relatively limited number of development opportunities in the National Park may mean that proportions of development on previously-developed sites may vary over time, for example if a large site comes forward on a previously developed site this may skew any trend.

Social Issues

- The population of the National Park is declining (in contrast to most other National Parks). The population has declined around 3% between 2001 and 2014, and within this trend the decline is particularly marked for the years since 2008, although there was a small rise over the year 2013-14;
- The population in the NYMNP area is 'older' than other areas - 25% of our population is aged under 30 compared with 37-38% regionally and nationally. 37% of our population is aged 60 or more compared with 23% across England and within the region;
- The largest proportional population gains were from people aged 60 or more, conversely populations under 44 showed a marked decline;
- Around 30% of all households are one person households – this percentage has been rising since 2001. This figure is slightly below the national average;
- Compared to national and regional rates we have more households with no children;
- Despite population decline the number of households has increased – this is because households are getting smaller in size;
- There has been around a 7% increase in housing stock between 2001 and 2011, over this time there also around a 17% increase in second home ownership;
- 48% of households in the North York Moors own their house outright (with no mortgage), compared to around 30% nationally. This may largely reflect an older population;
- House prices remain high - in 2015/16 the average house price in the Park was £253,097, a slight rise of 0.1% over the previous year (£250,879). 279 properties were sold. However, prices have remained stable since 2006;
- There has been a loss of community facilities in villages over many years and a particular decline in the number of villages with a post office;
- There has been an increase in the number of rights of way classed as easy to use since 2004.

Economic Issues

- The best estimate we have is that there were around 12,500 employees employed in the North York Moors National Park at 2013;
- There is a very low unemployment rate, meaning there is virtually no available labour to fill any new jobs in the National Park;
- The most prevalent types of jobs are in retail and accommodation (supporting tourism) and agriculture;
- Tourism is incredibly important to the economy of the North York Moors. In 2015 7.5 million visitors brought £608 million of spending into the National Park, a figure that is rising over time. They also helped support around 10,642 full time equivalent jobs;
- It has been estimated that around 65% of jobs in the National Park depend directly or indirectly on the quality of the environment in the National Park;
- The population of the National Park is better qualified than other areas; however there is a loss of younger qualified people from the North York Moors.

Appendix 2 – North York Moors Management Plan Aims

Environment

- Landscape character will be maintained and reinforced; in particular the distinctiveness of the Landscape Character Areas will be conserved.
- The archaeological and built heritage of the National Park will be conserved for future generations to understand and enjoy, and for its own intrinsic value.
- The North York Moors will continue to support a diverse range of priority species and habitats with increased extent, connection and resilience.
- The North York Moors will continue to be a place of tranquillity, remoteness and dark night skies, providing opportunities for spiritual refreshment.
- The National Park will be recognised for its geological interest.
- The air will remain clean, fresh and unpolluted.
- Good quality soils and peat will continue to support the wildlife, agriculture and forestry of the National Park; the moors will continue to maintain around 4,100 hectares of blanket peat.
- The moorland will be managed to maintain its distinctive landscape, wildlife and heritage.
- The multiple benefits delivered by woodlands and forests in the National Park will be maintained and enhanced.
- The rivers, streams and other water resources of the National Park will be of a high quality providing habitats for wildlife, clean drinking water and places for recreation.
- The natural and historic coastal and marine environment and its distinctive landscape and seascape will continue to be renowned for its beauty and diversity.

Understanding and Enjoyment

- More people will visit the National Park to enjoy the special qualities; there will be increased and improved opportunities for the public to enjoy the special qualities of the National Park; conflicts between enjoyment of the National Park and other interests will be minimised.
- A wide audience will be aware of and associate positive images with the North York Moors National Park.
- A wide audience will be aware of and associate positive images with the North York Moors National Park.

Business and Land Management

- The economic value of tourism and the number of people employed in the industry in the National Park will be increased.
- Food production within the National Park will be increased and the farming sector will become more resilient and capable of adapting to changing economic circumstances whilst contributing to the National Park's special qualities.
- Woodlands will be managed sustainably to ensure that timber production can be maintained without damage to the National Park's special qualities.
- Game shooting will continue to provide benefits to both the environment and economy of the National Park, avoiding damaging developments.
- Lowland shooting will provide benefits to both the environment and economy of the National Park, avoiding damaging developments.
- There will be a range of business and employment opportunities available which benefit local people and which draw upon and enhance the special qualities of the National Park; the high quality environment of the National Park will continue to contribute towards the attractiveness of the surrounding area as a place for investment.
- The economic opportunities for sports fishing which are based on sound environmental practices will be supported.

Communities

- Communities will be better able to influence the delivery of services and decisions affecting the National Park.
- The National Park will be distinguished from other places through its locally distinctive cultures and traditions.
- The sustainability of local communities will be improved by supporting the provision of new facilities and resisting the loss of uses which provide an important service to local communities.
- More affordable homes to meet local needs will be provided and new development will protect and enhance the National Park's landscape and built heritage.
- A safe and efficient sustainable transport network will be provided which is compatible with the National Park's high quality landscape.
- Residents and businesses will use less energy and will contribute to their energy needs through the generation of energy from renewable sources.
- Waste produced from within the National Park will be reused or recycled wherever possible, and overall levels of waste will be reduced; the environment of the National Park will not be degraded by littering and illegal dumping.

Appendix 3 - Spatial Objectives in the North York Moors Core Strategy 2008

Protecting, enhancing and managing the natural environment

- 1. Conserve and enhance the natural environment and the biological and geological diversity of the Park.*
- 2. Reduce the causes and assist in adaptation to the effects of climate change on people, wildlife and places.*
- 3. Promote prudent and sustainable use of natural resources.*

Protecting and enhancing cultural and historic assets

- 4. Secure high quality new development that takes account of and enhances the unique landscape character, settlement pattern and building characteristics of the 9 landscape character areas in the Park.*
- 5. Preserve and enhance historic assets.*
- 6. Promote sustainable design and efficient energy use in new buildings.*

Supporting the rural economy

- 7. Support tourism and recreation industry by ensuring that development contributes to the local economy and provides opportunities for enjoying the Park's special qualities.*
- 8. Strengthen and diversify the local economy by supporting a range of opportunities for employment and training particularly in sustainable locations.*

Promoting healthy and sustainable communities

- 9. Maintain and foster vibrant local communities where young people have an opportunity to live and work and consolidate the role of settlements.*
- 10. Ensure that a range of new housing is provided including housing to meet local needs and affordable housing that will remain affordable and available to local people in perpetuity.*
- 11. Support the provision and retention of key community facilities and services throughout the area.*

Promoting accessibility and inclusion

- 12. Reduce the need to travel and facilitate alternative, more sustainable modes of travel to the private car and minimise the environmental impact of transport.*
- 13. Facilitate access to services and facilities.*

Appendix 4 – Cross Check of Policies

	Will this policy support all our objectives?	Are all policies in the Core Strategy carried over in some form?	Do the policies deliver the policies in the Management Plan?	Will this set of policies allow us to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework?*
Strategic Approach				
Strategic Policy A – Delivering National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development	All	CPA	<p>E3: New development will not have a detrimental impact on the landscape of the National Park</p> <p>E7: New development in the National Park will seek to conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings</p> <p>E15: New development will protect biodiversity and provide enhancements where appropriate</p> <p>U3: Opportunities to enjoy the National Park will be available to a wide cross section of society</p>	14, 15, 17, 109, 115, 126, 151, 156
Strategic Policy B - The Spatial Strategy	1, 3, 4, 11, 14, 18, 19, 20	CPB	E1: The landscape character of the National Park will be maintained and enhanced	17, 30, 55, 115, 156, 157
Strategic Policy C – Quality and Design of New Development	1, 4	DP3	E3: New development will not have a detrimental impact on the	17, 58, 60, 61,62, 64, 69, 115, 126

			<p>landscape of the National Park</p> <p>E6: Local materials, styles and building techniques will be used in restoration and in new developments where appropriate</p> <p>C10: All new development will be of a high quality design and will conserve and enhance the built heritage</p>	
Strategic Policy D - Major Development	1, 4, 5, 6	-	E3: New development will not have a detrimental impact on the landscape of the National Park	116
The Environment				
Strategic Policy E – The Natural Environment	1, 5, 6, 8	CPC,	<p>E15: New development will protect biodiversity and provide enhancements where appropriate</p> <p>E26: Geological assets will be protected and enhanced where appropriate</p> <p>E28: New development will not lead to an unacceptable deterioration of air quality</p> <p>E45: The wildlife, seascape, tranquillity and historic environment of the coast and marine area will be protected and enhanced</p>	109, 114, 115, 117, 118

Strategic Policy F - Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	1, 10	CPD, DP2	E44: The National Park's ability to store rainwater will be improved to reduce the risk and impacts of flooding to communities and environments within and outside the National Park	17, 94, 95, 97, 99, 156
Strategic Policy G – Landscape	1, 4	CPG	E1: The landscape character of the National Park will be maintained and enhanced E3: New development will not have a detrimental impact on the landscape of the National Park	115
Strategic Policy H – Habitats, Wildlife, Biodiversity and Geodiversity	1, 8	CPC	E10: There will be no net loss of priority habitats E11: Existing habitats will be conserved, restored and expanded where appropriate, focusing on enhancing habitat connectivity. E15: New development will protect biodiversity and provide enhancements where appropriate E26: Geological assets will be protected and enhanced where appropriate	109, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118
Policy ENV1 – Trees, Woodlands, Traditional Orchards and Hedgerows	1,	CPG	E41: There will be no net loss of priority woodland and wood pasture, parkland and veteran	115, 118

			tree habitats	
Policy ENV2 – Tranquillity	1, 5	CPA	E19: Existing tranquil areas will be protected, and expanded where possible E45: The wildlife, seascape, tranquillity and historic environment of the coast and marine area will be protected and enhanced	115, 123
Policy ENV3 – A Strong Sense of Remoteness	1, 5	CPA	-	-
Policy ENV4 – Dark Night Skies	1, 6	CPA, DP1	E20: Dark Skies will be protected. New development in the National Park will not cause unacceptable light or noise pollution.	115, 125
Policy ENV5 – Flood Risk	3	DP2	-	100, 101
Policy ENV6 – Land Instability	1, 4	DP1	E47: Natural processes will be allowed to continue along much of the coastline, with coastal and flood risk management measures being maintained or implemented where necessary	105, 106, 114, 120
Policy ENV7 – Environmental Protection	1, 9	DP1	E28: New development will not lead to an unacceptable deterioration of air quality	109, 110, 112, 120, 121, 122, 123

Policy ENV8 – Renewable Energy	10	CPD	<p>C15: Initiatives which decarbonise mobility and reduce CO₂ emissions will be supported</p> <p>C18: Residents, visitors and businesses will be encouraged to reduce their use of energy and the installation of appropriate energy efficiency measures in buildings will be supported</p> <p>C20: The installation of renewable energy technologies will be encouraged and supported where there is no harm to the National Park’s special qualities</p>	17, 97, 115
Strategic Policy I – The Historic Environment	1, 7	CPG, DP4, DP5, DP6, DP7	<p>E5: The archaeological and built heritage will be conserved or restored where appropriate</p> <p>E7: New development in the National Park will seek to conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings</p> <p>C10: All new development will be of a high quality design and will conserve and enhance the built heritage</p>	17, 115, 126, 128, 129, 133, 134, 135, 156
Policy ENV9 – Historic Landscape Assets	1, 7	CPG, DP6	<p>E5: The archaeological and built heritage will be conserved or restored where appropriate</p> <p>E7: New development in the</p>	17, 115, 126, 156

			<p>National Park will seek to conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings</p> <p>C10: All new development will be of a high quality design and will conserve and enhance the built heritage</p>	
Policy ENV10 – Archaeological Assets	1, 7	DP7	E5: The archaeological and built heritage will be conserved or restored where appropriate	17, 115, 126, 139, 156
Policy ENV11 – Built Heritage	1, 7	DP4, DP5, DP8	<p>E5: The archaeological and built heritage will be conserved or restored where appropriate</p> <p>E6: Local materials, styles and building techniques will be used in restoration and in new developments where appropriate</p> <p>E7: New development in the National Park will seek to conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings</p>	17, 115, 126, 156
Policy ENV12 – Supporting the Conservation and Reuse of Designated Heritage Assets ‘At Risk’	1, 7	-	E5: The archaeological and built heritage will be conserved or restored where appropriate	17, 115, 126, 140, 156
Policy ENV13 – Visually Important Spaces	1, 4, 12	DP3	E1: The landscape character of the National Park will be maintained and enhanced	58, 115

Policy ENV14 – Environmental Enhancement Sites	4	-	-	17
Understanding and Enjoyment				
Strategic Policy J – Sustainable Tourism and Recreational Development	2, 4, 11, 13	CPH, DP14	U3: Opportunities to enjoy the National Park will be available to a wide cross section of society	28, 115, 156
Policy UE1 - Camping and Glamping	2, 4, 11, 13	DP16	As above	28, 115
Policy UE2 – Cabins, Chalets, Caravans and Motorhomes	2, 4, 11, 13	DP16	As above	28, 115
Policy UE3 – Loss of Existing Tourism and Recreation Facilities	2, 3	DP15	As above	28,115
Policy UE4 – New Holiday Accommodation within Residential Curtilages	2, 4, 11	-	U5: Conflicts between recreation and the interests of communities, land managers and other user groups will be minimised	28, 115
Business and Land Management				
Strategic Policy K – The Rural Economy	3, 14, 15, 16, 18	DP10	B20: Economic development will be supported where it is related to the special qualities of the National Park and the amount of allocated employment land will	14, 28, 115, 156

			be increased	
Policy BL1 – Employment and Training Development	3, 14, 16, 18	DP10	As above B21: The employment and training opportunities available to people in the National Park will be increased and maintained	28, 115, 156
Policy BL2 - Re-use of Existing Employment and Training Facilities	3, 16, 18	DP11	B21: The employment and training opportunities available to people in the National Park will be increased and maintained	22
Policy BL3 – Rural Diversification	3, 4, 16	CPH, DP13	B8: Proposals for the diversification of agricultural enterprises will be supported where there is no harm to the National Park's special qualities	28, 115
Policy BL4 – Managers and Staff Accommodation	3, 16	-	-	28, 115
Policy BL5 – Agricultural Development	1, 3, 4, 15,	DP12	E3: New development will not have a detrimental impact on the landscape of the National Park	28, 115
Policy BL6 – Tracks	1, 3, 4, 15	DP12	As above	28, 115
Policy BL7 – Relocation of Agricultural Businesses	1, 3, 4, 15	-	As above	28, 115

Policy BL8 – Retail Development	3, 16	DP18	-	23, 25, 28
Policy BL9 - Advertising and Signposting	1, 5, 16	DP9	E1: The landscape character of the National Park will be maintained and enhanced.	67, 115
Policy BL10 – Communications Infrastructure	1, 3, 4, 5, 17	DP25	B22: Improvements to broadband services will be supported C14: The demand for travel will be reduced through; encouraging home working; promoting the use of high-speed broadband for both business and leisure purposes, and encouraging the uptake of video conferencing as an alternative to long-distance travel	43, 44, 115
Policy BL11 - Commercial Horse Related Development	3, 4, 16	DP17	B20: Economic development will be supported where it is related to the special qualities of the National Park and the amount of allocated employment land will be increased	28, 115
Policy BL12 – Temporary Rural Workers Dwellings	3, 15, 16	-	-	28

Communities				
Strategic Policy L – Community Facilities	3, 19	CPI	C6: The loss of existing facilities in villages including commercial premises such as pubs and shops will be resisted	17, 28, 70, 156
Policy CO1 – Supporting New Development	18	DP24	E15: New development will protect biodiversity and provide enhancements where appropriate	31, 156, 157
Policy CO2 – Transport	18	DP23, DP24, CPM	C16: The visual and environmental impacts of highway improvements and new or replacement infrastructure will be minimised	17, 115
Policy CO3 – Car Parks	18, 13	DP24		17, 115
Policy CO4 – Public Rights of Way and Linear Routes	2, 12	DP23	U2: The public will be able to enjoy the National Park using the rights of way network and open access areas	75
Policy CO5 – Community Spaces	3, 19	DP3		73, 74, 115
Strategic Policy M - Housing	3, 18, 20	CPJ	C9: Opportunities for affordable housing schemes to meet the needs of local people will continue to be identified and delivered through partnership	14, 47, 48, 50, 55, 115, 156

			working.	
Policy CO6 – Housing in Helmsley	3, 18, 20	CPJ		14, 47, 48, 50, 55
Policy CO7 – Housing in Larger Villages	3, 18, 20	CPJ		14, 48, 55
Policy CO8 – Housing in Smaller Villages	3, 18, 20	CPJ		14, 48, 54, 55
Policy CO9 – Botton Village	3, 20	CPJ		55, 115
Policy CO10 – Housing in Open Countryside	1, 3, 15, 20	CPJ		55, 115
Policy CO11 – Affordable Housing on Rural Exception Sites	3, 18, 20	CPK	C9: Opportunities for affordable housing schemes to meet the needs of local people will continue to be identified and delivered through partnership working	54, 115
Policy CO12 – Conversion and Change of Use of Dwellings within Settlements	3, 4, 18, 20	CPJ	E6: Local materials, styles and building techniques will be used in restoration and in new developments where appropriate	55, 58
Policy CO13 – Conversion and Change of Use of Dwellings in Open Countryside	1, 3, 4, 15, 20	DP8	E1: The landscape character of the National Park will be maintained and enhanced.	55, 58, 115

			E6: Local materials, styles and building techniques will be used in restoration and in new developments where appropriate	
Policy CO14 – Local Connection Criteria for Local Needs Housing	3, 18, 20	CPJ		54
Policy CO15 - Replacement Dwellings	3, 20	DP21		115
Policy CO16 – Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Accommodation	3, 20	CPL		178, 115
Policy CO17 - Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions	3, 20	DP22		-
Policy CO18 - Householder Development	3, 4, 20	DP19		56, 115
Policy CO19 – Residential Annexes	3, 20	DP19		-
Policy CO20 - Extensions to Domestic Curtilages	1, 3, 20	DP20	E1: The landscape character of the National Park will be maintained and enhanced.	115
CO21 - Equestrian Development for Private Use	1, 3	DP19	E1: The landscape character of the National Park will be maintained and enhanced.	115

Policy CO12 - Open Space, Leisure and Recreation	2, 3, 19	CPI		
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Notes: Core Strategy policies CPE and F relate to minerals and waste and are covered by a separate plan. Similarly Management Plan Policy C24: (There will be increased encouragement of and opportunities for re-using and recycling waste) is covered by a separate Minerals and Waste Plan

Policy C1 of the Management Plan (Local views will be sought in developing policies, priorities and activities in the National Park) which identifies an action for the local plan is not included as it relates to process rather than policy.

*Listed NPPF paragraphs refer to National Planning Policy Framework 2012

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The text of this document can be made in large print. Please contact the Planning Policy team using the contact information above.



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